STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS. MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Items from the Interior.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA.

MARKETS.

The steamship Frometheus, Capt. Quaffam. from San Juan del Norte on the 11th inst., reached this port, at about half-past six e'clock yesterday moraing, with four bundred and forty-seven passengers. Her news from Cali-bunia is only two days later than was received by the Dineis, and possesses little or no interest.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

We are indebted to the purser of the Prometheus, and be Gregory, Adams & Co., and Berford's Expresses, for late papers from the Pacific side of the continent.

The San Francisco Herald, of the 19th of May, says, that serious accident occurred to Judge Hoffman, son of Hen. Ogden Hoffman, of New York, on the evening previeus. He was thrown from his horse, and sustained mjunies which it is probable will incapacitate him from atsending to his judicial duties for some time. We learn shot the bone of his wrist was fractured, and that he was otherwise injured.

The San Francisco Herald also states, that under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature. Mr. Lathrop, en the 18th of May, made claim before Justice Fry to a negro man brought by bim to California in 1849, and who had left him some time time. Upon a hearing and proof of the ownership of property, the negro was turned over to Mr. Lathrep, who has started him to the Atlantic States. Everything passed off with quiet and ordernothing like resistance being made to the execution of

News from the Interior.

The San Francisco Mendid gives the following items of intelligence, compiled from the papers in the interior of the State of California:—A man named Armstrong has been arrested at Indian Diggings. Calaverus county, charged with stealing cattle in 1840 and 50. Armstrong, it is said, has been extensively sugaged in butchering on Fraiber river, opposite Longs 8 far, where he was once charged with stealing an ox arrested, tried, and acquitted. After the trial, he loft Feather river under suspicious circumstances, and returned to his former home. In Illinois. He again came back to California neross the Plains, last fail, with his wife, and commenced univing, under the name of Jackson. It having become thas in Batte county that he had returned an affinity was made before a Justice of the Peace, which justified like magistrate in issuing a warrant for his arrest.

It is said that General Hitchcock will immediately despatch a company will go by vater to the mouth of the Klamsth and operate in that section. It is the opinion fruit this force, with what auxiliary aid circumstances may suggest, will suffice to restore peace.

The following are the particulars of the suicide of S. J. Springer, in Sacramento:—On Saturday estening May 8. In returned to bed at the Southern House, whither he was accompanied by a friend named White. About one ocitics he get up, inaghting some one was speaking fill of him, begged a Colt's revolver of Mr. White, and soon after went to the station house on K street. No one supposed he had any intention to take his own life, but a fattle while after he entered the house and when sevaral persons were standing near, he stepped into a closet, placed the pistol at his head and discharged a ball

persons were standing near, he stepped into a closer, placed the pistol at his head and discharged a ball through his eye into the brain causing instant death Springer was twenty-three years old, from Mercer county.

Fa. Ny far the greatest crowd of the season guthered at the

By far the greatest crowd of the season gathered at the mace course on the outskirts of Sacramento. on Saturday afterneen. May 8. The renowned p' Hedspeth's sorrel house. "And a sorrel mare, owned by Mr. George, were contesting nags. The distance run, the yards—the horse giving the mare thirty feet start. The race was very spiritedly contested, and, as they passed the turning post, it was almost impossible to tell which was the winner, and the joint. We have heard, unofficially, however, that the mare wen the heat by about a neck. The states were for \$2.560 a side.

The Shatta Courier says the Indians on Churn Creek, about eight miles from this place, on the east side of the Sacramento river, are becoming very troublesome. They have stolen a great many mules, and are constandly watering for opportunities to take human life. A few caps since Henry Welden was pursued for several miles by a band of these Indians, and narrowly escaped with his life. In consequence of these outrages, a company of mmers has been formed in that vicinity, and provisioned in this place, for the purpose of driving the Indians to a sater distance, or exterminating them. The company is well equipped, and will be able to do efficient service in the meuntains.

The principally between Jack Stratman and Jack Shute.

uted accordingly. Compiles formerly of St. Louis, lately re-

miners on tiumbog Crock, for steeling.

The Sharta Colorier says — The work of hay making is new being extensively carried on in our county. The new being extensively carried on in our county. The kay is generally of a superior quality, consisting princi-pally of wild clover. Large quantities of a new bough he our town daily freshly taken from our to current natu-

May is generally of a superior quality, sometisting principally of wild clover. Large quantities of it use brought to our foundary the first principal principal of it use brought to our foundary and the first principal of the secondary.

Mr. H. A. Instance, who was wounded in a duel of Factamento, is rapidly convalenting atthough as yet he has not been able to leave his room.

Difficulties at Sax Jose Lower Campanance—By the American being Robert Bruco, Cambin Chover, which arrived on Monday from San Jose, L. U., which place she lett on the left of April, we rearn that on the left of that mouth if H. B. Slepped war facilit, Win. Commallis Aldbann, commender, strived at that pool naving being desposited at the requised of H. B. M. Commit an Haradam, to breasting in a circum male by F. foor Bassan, Cantain of the left of San Jose, on the person and properly of Mr. Richle, a limich subject, and goods of an American citizen left in after with Mr. R. at Cape 2t. Lucas Lower Cadifornia. Mr. R. Immediately inter being arrested wrote to the Estible and American Conculs at Maradam for protection for bimself and the property of the American, but, no to the time of saling, no measures had seen telement of the sale of Mr. R. Capt A emerican proposes of the American conculs at Maradam for protection for bimself and the property of the exercious of Mr. R. Capt A emerican proposes of the Reach of Wr. R. Supperty. The subject considerable for subject and the property of the sale of Mr. R. Supperty. The subject is protest against the sale of Mr. R. Superior and further than the private exercious of Mr. R. Capt A emerican proposes of the attention of the sale of Mr. R. Superior and the 224 April consisting of about 10,000 pounds of load augus, wine, parts vising a facility of a subject and the property of the protect as entered by Capt Constitution at said place. There was a liberilated of troop being sent to the friends of the protect as entered by Capt Adding —

H. H. M. Scan Swa Low R. Superior for a down by the Mexican gover

at from four to six deliars per day. Some miners are deing remarkably well at present, especially a young lady (for the part two years a resident of this place), is by means of hiding only four hands (her brother superintending the operations), clearing per day from fifty to each hundred deliars. We have plenty of water power, free of charge, to: "toming purposes," by means of a race out through the bar two years ago. Here are also several steam engines about commencing operations, to force water to the highest mining localities; likewise a saw mill, which will furnish lumber at city prices. This is also the most extensive bar in the country, as regards profitable mineral soil; and in the immediate vicinity are also dry diggings, from which last week a lump of gold, slightly intermixed with quarts, was taken, weighing upwards of twenty-seven pounds.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

On Monday morning, in the Pine street Baptist church, by Rev. J. McCapen, Dr. Lemuel P. Crane, of Sacramento, to Miss Sarah Jane Brannon, of San Francisco, elect saughter of Copt. Baniet K. Brannan.
In Shasta, May 1, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. John H. Harrison, to Miss Mary E. Mason, of Mobile, Ala.

H. Harrison, to Miss Mary E. Mason, of Mobile, Ala.

DED.

In Shasto. May 15. Thomas Brown, from the effects of a wound inflicted with an arrow by the Indians near-Oliney a few weeks since. He was a native of England, but went to California from New Bedford.

At Sewell's Ranch, on the 13th May. of consumption, James L. Appleby, formerly of St. Louis M.

On board the Monumental City, during her last passage to San Francisco—April 28. Isaac Brown, from Atkinson, Mc. of dysentery; 28th. J. W. Brown, from Foster, Rhode Island, fever; 29th. Mr. Cook, of Maine, dysentry; Oliver Denton, aged 20, of New York, dysentery; 30th. Thomas Bich, aged 25, Delaware county, New York, fever; Isaac Peckham, New York, fever; Thomas Mund, Amboy, New Jersey, fever; May 12. Alexander Rose, aged 27. Lowell, Mass., dysentery; 15th. Mrs. Hannah Burt, Worcester, Mass., consumption; 17th, Nathaniel Leetch, aged 45, Vermont, dysentery.

Nemont, dysentery.

Redemption of San Francisco City Stock.

[From the San Francisco Hevald, May 18.]

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Commissioners of the Funded Deat to open the bids for the surrender of City Stock, for which \$6,000 had been set apart by resolution of the Board. It will be seen by the following schedule that the lowest bid was seventy-one cents on the dollar. This is the third partial redemption the Colomissioners have made within the last five months and a half. The first was on the last of December. 1851, when the lowest effer to sell was at forty live cents on the dollar, at which rate \$45,000 worth of stock was redeemed for \$20,240 in each. The sucond was on the the 27th of February—stocks had risen, and the Invest bid was 47%, at which figure \$31,600 of stocks was redeemed for \$14,900. Yesterday, 71 was the lowest effer made, at which \$5,500 was taken for \$6,035 in each. Thus within a little over five months stocks have risen from \$6 to 71, or more than 55 per cent, and the funded debt has been diminished to the extent of \$83,100, at a cest to the city of \$41,235. The whole debt has been diminished to the extent of \$85,100, at a cest to the city of \$42,000,000, of which the proportion aiready redeemed in half a year constitutes a little over one-eighteenth. As the stock is payable in twenty years and by the annual reduction of the debt the saving of interest allows a larger sum to be appropriated to that purpose, it is resultive enthe entire debt will be wiped out before the expiration of the time it has to run. The following is a synopsis of the little to the first and the fore, and rate per time it has to run. The following is a synepsis of the bids yesterday, with the amount bid for, and rate per

ont — 3 & M. Fhelan — \$5,000, at 123, 35,000, at 72, \$5,000, 713, \$4,000, at 713; \$200, at 715, 3 Perry, Jr. — \$10,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715, \$1,000, at 715; \$1,000, at 715

Markets.

San Francisco, May 17.—The market, as usual on Mondays, was duit, and but little freight went up river. For Sugar we notice some inquivy, but hear of no actual sales. Barley-I in consequence of heavy arrivats, a further decline is experienced. We hear of a sale of 500 sucks for Sancaumento at 2c. Of thina Rice rome sales were effected at 4½c. Prime Fork remains firm; 200 bbls were reported at 52. A slight speculative tendency appears in the from market.—S. F. Hereld.

Shasia. Saturday, May 15.—There has been a very fair business transacted during the week. Prices have remained firm, and large quantities of goods have been sold to traders from Weaverville and Trinity. Flour is reling at 11c. Pork may be quoted at 25 a 25c. Barley sells slowly at 16c. Oats are dull of sale at 11 a 12c. Hams are in demand at 33 a 35c. Rucon.—Sides are in request; none in market. Shovels.—Anest long handle, 55c a \$55. Sugar and coffee the same us our last. Polatoes have declined and are now selling at 13 a 14c. Butter—A good article commands 60 a 18c. Cotton Duck.—No. 1 to No. 4. 60 a 65c. Building Materials—Boards, plank and scantling, \$125 per 1,000 feet: shingles \$25 per 1,000. Rates of Verleich. Even Materials—Boards, Jank and scanting, \$125 per 1,006 fest; shingles, \$25 per 1,000. Rates of Freight—From Coluca, \$4 a 5c; from Tehama, 2½ a 3c; by pack trains from Shasta to Weaverville and Trinity, \$4 loc; to Scott's and Yreka, 16 a 18c. Current Wages—Mechanics \$5 a \$5 per day; common laborers, \$5 a \$6.—Shesta Center.

Marysville, May 15.—Business during the past week has been uncommonly dull, owing, probably to bad weather in the mountains during the early part of it. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Advices from Downieville show a great increase of travel to that point, and the daily discoveries of new digings near, seem to afford a ground for reasonable hope that the indux will not be transitory but that a heavy tide of enteration will continue to set into that part of the mining regions during the scaen. That the Feather river country will be equally favorable, there can be no doubt. As trade in Marysville is in direct proportion to the emigration not inward, the met chants feel confidence in the business prospects of the entiting number A daily line of starce being about commencing to run between this place and Shasta a new source of trade seems to be opening for us. Business transactions during the past week have been principally in miner's citching and provisions, and sales have been made easy to supply actual demand. Rates of inverset, 5 per cent per mouth. Gold dust still conting in freely, no variation in prices —Good clean \$17, quicksliver, 15 is a 10 is small cella per, Mexican oss, and dollars 2 preliming from the factor of the Eastern ettles. Se premium —Mexical oss and dollars 2 preliming from the factor of the Eastern ettles. Se premium —Mexical oss and dollars 2 preliming of the Eastern ettles. Marysville, May 15.-Business during the past week well equipped and will be able to do efficient service in the mountains.

The principlit between Jack Stratman and Jack Shute came off at the Amphitheatre in Shasta, on Sumiar, Stringer of at the Amphitheatre in Shasta, on Sumiar, Stringer of the combat mated through 37 reunds. The principlit between Jack Stratman and Jack Shute, the combat mated through 37 reunds. The principle declared that Stratman had the advantage of the tight in 25 reunds, and Shute in 12 rounds.

On Therefor lest a wagon filled while goods, among which were some sixteen consisters of possion, while reliking party of the vicinity of the American Ranch, was suddenly stopped by being regularly news up. The high principally of wording appared, were almost entirely declared. The teamster, although blewn some twelve feet from his real sustained no serious liquity. The goods belonged to a trader in Shasta Velley.

The high-based Mexican, John Bathas, adventiced in the first principally selectively of the stranger of the stranger of the serious serious for the serious feet from his real sustained no serious liquity. The goods belonged to a trader in Shasta Velley.

The high-based Mexican, John Bathas, adventiced in the first principally selectively desired the first principally scholar serious fields and executed accordingly.

Bester on the Klamath, we learn was enought a few days since tried by the miner; found quity schonered to be sired, and executed accordingly.

Found a Non-wage generally of St. Louis, lately resident in the daily discounted the industry liquid.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. INDEPENDENCE OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE DINALLY GUARANTEED BY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Celebration of the Event at San Juan.

ROBBERIES ON THE WITHMUS.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS, AND EXECUTION OF ONE OF THEM. Rocker No.

The deauship Prometheus from San Juan del Norte, taings advices to the 11th instant. They are highly inte-

The Independente of San Juan del Norte on the 24 of June, the British steamer of war Al-tica arrived at the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, with the British commodors of the West India sisting, who notified the authorities that the governments of Creat Britain and the United States had agreed to guarantee the independence of Sau Juan. Commadore Parker, of the Saranac whom the British commodore expected to meet, had not arrived, but there was no doubt of his concurrence on the part of his government. Commissioners and proceeded to Costa Bles and Ni.

distributed of the lerritory of Pan Juan. On Friday, June 4, the ladies and gentlemea composing the party of R. M. Folger, No., of Sacramento, who arthe party of R. M. Felger, Es ... of Sacramento, who are thest by the Fromethous on their way to California and who compounded the barye building of Captal next of the Saver. Council, Judges of the Saver. Council is lived the Mayor. Council, Judges of the Saver. Council is lived to the recognition of the ludge ment in Issuer of the recognition of the ludge malone of by Judge and the North Land to the Land to th

the McAlean recomment and that I have communicated with the Mexican authorized the class of the ton. This was exclusive or what remained in the mortary.

We only having two nodes west of Nevada, though it has been worked and reworked to the last times years, sailly islds a rich rework to the last times years, sailly islds a rich rework to the lastoner; \$7.50 was taken from the pan of gravel. A few days after, a lump of pure gold weighing \$7.2 was taken from a slude. The owner of the lump was offered, but refused, \$50 for it. Another specimen was found hast Tuesday, of quartz and gold alixed, weighing \$64.

Accounts from Nagre Bar, American River, say—thiners here average from five to ten dollars per day, and takes of the route delight the multitudes who traverse their appread of their scenery, and as a reserve which the grandeur of their scenery, and as a reserve which the grandeur of their scenery, and as a reserve the last of the first scenery, and as a reserve that the grandeur of their scenery, and as a reserve that the grandeur of the first scenery, and as a first analysis of the first constraint was found.

will have its amphitheatre occupied with quays, and wharves and warehouses; and its streets enlivened by the hum of an extended commerce.

10.—The alreat Frees.—We miss them daily, and at our social board.

Purser Bacon replied, that as pursers are frequently humble friends of the press, he would in an humble manner, endeavor to represent it. This was an impertant point in the history of Central America. We calebrate the birth of another independence, the founding of anether State. Ean Juan is the great gate through which the East pours her treasures to the West—the beleved treasures which now surround us—the jewels of her best manhood—the pearls of her most precious grace. It is the terminus through which the Pacific passes her golden tributes to circulate in bleesing through the world. San Juan is rich in the elements of greatness and progress. Her locality, her conjections, her constitution, east before her the light of a brilliant future. She has risen and will rise under the influence of that master mind which has awakened prosperity on shereand sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific—which has planned and opened this great route towards the setting sun, and whose mission it is to commence here and to achieve the highest, (because it is the most difficult and the most beneficent,) triumph of the world's histery—the union of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific—This therefore, is a time and a place for remembrance. The [Pilgims of Massachusetts, the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Hunters of Kentucky, can associate it with their homes and their history, as the pioneer pet of civilization in Central America—as the nucleus of freedom in the tropics. San Juan wants but one more point to fill up the giory of her star, it is the press. May its rays soon penetrate her forest, and light up her shores.

May its rays soon penetrate her forests, and light up her shores.

11—The Ladies—The white roses which have been and are to be, added to the garland of the tropies.

His Hener the Mayor replied, and hoped they would stay long enough to become part of the garland. Their present brief sejourn only causes as to regret the bouquet we lose.

The "light guitar" with the songs of "The Stilly Night," and "Home," and sweet remembrances officients, filled up the evening hours, until some to their hammocks, and some over the quiet waters of the kay, had gone to their rest, with a happy and thankful recollection of the Independence Day of San Juan.

The ensuing day saw the travellers safely embarked on their way across the Isthmus.

Our San Juan dei Norte Correspondence. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, MAY 30, 1852.

in the woods in the day time, sleeping aboard a wreck in the night, for seven days, but now will be punished for his orimes.

The American Commissioner remained in town about one week, and during that time was toasted and feted at the British Consulate, not becoming acquainted with a single fellow countrymen in town. One would suppose that he was specially instructed to refrain from all intercourse with the citizeus, and to gather such information as Mr. Webster desires from H. B. M. Consul. We are at a loss to divine what motive to attribute his conduct to—whether to his orders from the department, to his disposition, or to his belief that we are incapable of representing correctly the rise and progress of the various important events that have transpired in this town during the past year. Hear now my prediction. Costa Rica will get all she asks for: Nicaragon will get nothing that she asks for except this port, and even that she will be obliged to indemnify his Majesty of Mosquito for. Great Britain will do nothing that she has monised to do, except to abandon this port, and the United States will be a spectacle of intervention, and an ungraceful "back out" of the ground she has taken. Nicaragua will be robbed of the province of Guanneaste, and still further paralysed, and all this by the aid of her "friend and ally," the United States. All the land titles in this town derived from Mosquito, which covers every inch of available or desirable ground, will be declared valid, and Nicaragua get no compensation therefor. Are these things right?

News from the South Pacific. Outrage on the Isthmus-Large Robberies-Arrest of the Robbers-Execution of one of them-Recovery of some of the Money. Among the numerous outrages that have been committed upon the returning Californians, both on this Isthmus and on that of Panama, few have equalled in extent, and none in atrocity, one committed in this town on the evening of the 24th inst. On that evening, while Mr. P. Lafarge and his wife were at supper at the American Hotel, their room was broken into and their trunks broken open. and twenty-seven thousand three handred and fifty dollars in gold dust and jewelry taken therefrom. The robbery was discovered a few minutes after it was perpetuated, and many were arrested; but after investigation two of the sporting gentry with which our town is infested, Mr. John Phillips of Boston and James Powers of New York, were held for trial. The next day the Californians, numbering about two hundred and fifty assembled at the courthouse, where the final investigation was being held, and upon the court announcing that the prisoners would be tried on the succeeding Friday the 28th inst., became clamorous for the privilege of trying them in their own peculiar manner; but the authorities held the prisoners safely with the ordinary police until the morning of the 26th, when the Californians signified their determination to attack the police station where the prisoners were confined, and capture them and extent from them, through the instrumentality of "Lynch law," the whereabouts of the treasure. The station was immediately garrisoned by the citizens was large the all developments. and twenty-seven thousand three handred and fifty News from the South Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE S S. LEWIS AT VALPARAISO—THE FLORES EXPEDITION, ETC.

[From the Pannum Echo. June 4.].

The British P. S. Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, R Joy, commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, before she was actually due. She brings a large mail, but fow passengers, and states that the steamer S. S. Lewis was at Valparaiso. She may therefore be expected here every hour. was at Valparairo. She may therefore be expected here every bour.

Through her, we are informed that Flores is still at Funa—that he has nice vessels, plenty of funds, and only waits for the steamer Quickstep, te atteck and take Guayaquil, which ramer says he could now easily accomplish without reinforcement. He has seme twenty Guayaquilian prisoners, and when two of his men were taken, he sent word that he would murder all the twenty, if one of his were has read. would intrider all the twenty, it one of ms were harmed.

The French population at Gaayaquil had most of them taken quarters under the protection of the French Cousul. The American ship of war Raritan, a British and a French corvette, were still there.

ture them and extort from them, through the instrumentality of "Lynch law," the whereabouts of the treasure. The station was immediately garrisened by the citizens, who had all flown to arms at the first manifestation, and cannon, loaded with grape and canister, pointed from each door of the station; but the excited Californians did not seem to be much intimidated by these formidable preparations to vindicate the majesty of our laws, and fixed upon 2 o'clock in the afternoon when they would make the attack. In the mean time an offer had been made to the boy who was the principal witness against the prisoners of five hundred dollars if he would leave town. This reaching the cars of the Californians, enraged them still more; and from the fact of this offer having been made by one of the policemen, they feared that the prisoners would be allowed to escape. The Mayor hearing of this, immediately had the policeman arrested, and sent the boy under a strong guard off to the U.S. steamer Sarance. At about 3 o'clock, Capt. Pendergass, of the S., came ashore, went out to the Plaza, and made a speech to the crowd, reminding them that the authorities here were many of them, like themselves, Americans, and recummending them to refrain from outrage, and to leave the adjudication of the matter and the re-overy of the money to the authorities. Whereupon, the Californians reincartly dispersed, determined, however, to make another citors, if the prisoners were not convicted and the money recovered. From this time the police including dispersed, determined, however, to make another ctiors, if the prisoners were not convicted and the money recovered. From this time the police station was guarded day and night by the estimate on Friday mercang, at 10 o clock, the prisoners were brought up for trud. A jury of twelve citizans were sworn, and the prisoners pleaded not guilty; but the boy to difficult to having seen them some from the halloury of the habit a few minutes prior to the discovery of the robberty, one of them with a bur die; another witness to laying seen them looking into the discovery.

the years. Another member of this same ship's company was prod on the road, between San Juan dei Sur and rgm Bay, by highwaymen, and eight thousand they take the results.

Monday, May 31.

In compliance with the sentence passed yesterday, the prisoners were this morning, with due regard for decency and propriety, conducted from the palice aution to the place of execution. They were attired in the white robes of the condemned, and were accumpanied by two gentlemen, who, although not clergymen, had become their spiritual advisors. Upon arriving at the gallows, James Thompson, allas Jim Conner, was first prepared for the final not and, in the few remarks which he made, he reiterated his assertion of Powers' imposence, but accused Phillips of being the ringleader, and boldly stepped upon the drop and speedily quitted the scene of his

Thompson and John Jacksen, dian Braky Jack;
whose testimony, if taken, wealth have proved the prisoners innocent; but the lary convicted them, and on the morning of the 29th they were to have been sentenced to death; but early on that morning this same Jas. Thompson to have been the principal in the robbery, and Broky Jack to have been introduced, and painted out the pot where the mencyland been bareed, which specially and the pot where the mencyland been bareed, which specially and the same have been until the special man a service of the control of the pot where the mencyland been bareed, which specially and the same have been was truth defired and one box jewelty was found. Thompson being already in custody, the treat having been abstracted. Sentence was truth defired and it is earth could be made for "Broky Jack," Thompson being already in custody, Thompson was brought up for trial, and pleaded not guilty, but the scarch was futile. This day, Sunday, Thompson was brought up for trial, and pleaded not guilty, and this afternoon the three men have been encounted to be hung to morrow, between ten and four clock.

This sentence was imposed under the commen have been adopted by the people in the new constitution of the city.

Much credit is due to the Mayor, T. J. Morrin, and his promptitude in terringing the commendation of the city.

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Much credit is due to the man and the contested of the morning of the contested and will be pursued to the contested of the contested and will be pursued to the contested and will be pursued to our courts, and have been convicted and will be

which has been adopted by the people in the new constitution of the city.

Much credit is due to the Mayor, T. J. Marcin, F. a., for his vigilance in ferreting out this affair, and his promptitude in bringing the criminals to justice. Much credit is also due to the citizens for their untiring exertions for the protection of the prisoners from "mol law;" and now that they have been fully and fairly tried by our own courts, and have been convicted and will be punished, we trust we have afforded to the world an example of law and justice, notwithstanding the large necession to our population, from the lawless region of Chagres, and the penitentiaries of all the world.

Mr. Laffarge and his wife are Franch people, and this loss was all of their caraings in California for three years.

DONATIONS.

Donations to a considerable extent have been made during the past year, in addition to those made through the colporteurs. The grants of the year have been as follows.—Sabbath schools, 8:39 volumes; ships of war, naval and military posts, 397 volumes; humane inclustions, 68 volumes; Literary and Theological institutions, 2,210 volumes; indigent ministers, 1,293 volumes; fielderlarches, 1,253 volumes; individuals for grantitions

Igin Bay, by highwaymen, and eight thousand thurs taken from bim. It is feared that "froity Jack" has excaped with is feared that "froity Jack" has excaped with is feared that "froity Jack" has excaped with is feared that the same sailed for Havana on the 27th. The brig oderick, of Eoston, sailed from here on the 6th t, and returned on the 20th, with all hands on and lek with fever. The captain died on the h, and was buried at sear and when the vessel the and off this poet, on the return, toger to get he into the herbor. All is tranquit in interior. der io get her into the harber. All is tranquit in the interior.

The back Solomon Piper miled to day for a West Indian port, for a carge. The river is now rising, and there will be no more detention of passenger at this point fer ten months to come. The town is quite healthy, and business good. The American Commissioner, Mr. Walsh, and the British Consul General, Mr. Wyke, arrived in the Saranne, and will proceed to San Jose, Costa Bica, first, and thence into Nicaragua. I will add a postscript to-morrow. I hear that Commander Feade, of H. B. M. brig Express, the same who committed the outrage on the Prometheus, has been dismissed from the service.

Monday, May 31.

In compliance with the sentence passed yesterday. Their majestics at once rushed out, the king in his shirt and drawers and the queen in her chemese. Her Majesty told the soldier to burst open the door of the room where the young princes were sleeping, which he did; but, upon her telling him to take thrage of them, and convey them to a pince of safety, he said he was on sentry, and cold not, without violation of the sacramoutum militaire, abandon his musket. Whereupon, without a moment's hesitation, her Majesty took the musket from him, and held it until he came back, after having deposited his young charges in safety.

The U. S. ship Levant, at Norfelk, bound for the Mediterranean, will not sail probably before August, on account of the difficulty in getting sallors. She wants sixty seamen to complete her complement. Annexed is a list of her officers:—Geo. P. Upshur, Commander, Lioutenants, Robert F. Pinkiney, Jas. H. Strong, Mathias C. Maxin, Juo. P. Decatur: Acting Master. Wan. G. Templer; Surgeon, Levis M. Minor: Parrer John F. Stocle: Paused Assistant Surgeon, R. F. Mason; Passed Midshipmen, Horaca N. Crabb. Theodoric Lee, Andrew W. Johnson, Midshipmen, Richard H. Gayle. Wn. T. Glassel, Beatswain, Bobert Powers; Gunner John Webber; Carpenter, J. Stinson; Sailmaker, M. Pecer.

U. S. surveying steamer Walter, Lieut. Commanding B. F. Sands; eight days from Pascagoula, via. Rey West, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieut. Commanding, B. F. Sands; Lieutenaut, C. M. Morris; Acting Master, S. B. McCaniey; Passed Midshipmen, S. S. Bassett and W. L. Powell; Captain's Clerk. — Hartman; Chief Engineer, R. H. Long; 2d Asst. — Petts; 3d. do. Geo. F. Barton and — Parks. Naval Intelligence.

Marine Affairs.

Phillips of being the ringleader, and boldly stepped upon the drop and speedily quitted the scene of his ermos. Preparation was then made for the execution of the other two, but just as the rope was about being adjusted about the neck of Phillips, his honor, the Mayor, amounced that the City Council, in consideration of the previous confession of Phillips, and the apparent innocence of Powers, of the robberty, had commuted their sentence to theelve fity lashes, and to be branded with the letter T on the palm of the hand, and to be banished from the town under penalty of "death," if they return. The elemency of the City Council in the case of Marine Affairs.

Vork of Thanks to the Oppices of the Passengers of the steamship Frometieus held a meeting on beard, 20th May, off San Juan, and passed several flattering resolutions, expressive of their high sense of the ability and gentlemanly conduct of Captain Graffing and his officers, on the passage from this port.

IMPORTANT ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"Phillips, alias Clifferd," is much censured. He is famous for his rebbing expleits on the Mississippi, and confesses to having recently participated in a fighway robbery at Panama. He is a young man of prepessessing personal appearance, well educated, and respectably connected, having friends at Charlestown, Mass. Thompson had been whipped and branded in the United State—had been in the State prison, and had been under sentence of death. Our town has been one scene of sleeplessness and vigilence for the past week, the citizens having been obliged to defend the prisoners, both from the vengeance of the Califernians and from escape, with the aid of their comrades. Thompson confessed to having conserted with Phillips a robbery of the house of Beschor & Co., which was to have been attempted this week. They had poisoned the dogs belonging to the house, and had provided their instruments. No mere morey has been recovered, but is supposed to be in the possession of Broky Jack alias John Jackson, when I trust we shall yet capture, and shall assuredly hang.

This severity in the punishment of these crimes is rendered necessary by the absence of facilities here for inflicting the ordinary punishment of such crimes, and the peculiarly defenceless state of property here, together with the congregating here of the villains from Charges and Panamia.

W. E. Boene, Esq., late U. S. Consul at San Juan del Sur, is located here as Commercial Agent of the United States.

Proposals for the formation of a New AntiSlavery Association.

The present condition in the anti-slavery cause in the United States seems to indicate that some new and general effort is needed in order to give concentration, union, and aim, to the existing convictions of the friends of freedom. During the last two years we have seen a vast conspiracy against the rights of man formed and carried forward by the union of political parties and leaders previously the most hostile to each other. The leaders of the whig and democratic parties at the North have united with the slave power to give to slavery new guarantees and securities. We have seen Clay and Cass, Webster and Buchanan, Fillmore and Foote, working together, and culegizing each other. We have seen the patronage and power of a Northern whig President put forth to quell all opposition to these compromises with evil. We have seen the greatest intellect of the land prostituted to the task of making conscientious men despise and reject their convictions of duty. We have seen the respectable journals of the North forgetting their ancient gentility in their rage against the men who stood up for the law of God. And we have seen great multitudes of well-meaning but soft-minded people persuaded that this effort was all necessary, to save the Union from some supposed danger. The result has been that apostacies from the cause of freedom have been numerous. But still, the worst has been done, and great multitudes stand firm for the law of God and the rights of man. Now the question comes, how shall they take advantage of the coming re-action, and so organize their efforts as to do the most service in the cause of freedom?

Three movements have hitherto included nearly all of anti-slavery effort—the first exclusively moral, the second partly moral and partly political, the third mostly political. The first is the original Garrisonian movement, which is still continued. The second that of the liberty party, which was absorbed into the free soil party. This hast is a

JUNE 1.

The new river steamer G. T. Snow, when about starting on her trial trip, this afternoon, burst her steam pipe. Nobedy hurt.

June 7.

Broky Jack was captured yesterday, secreted aboard a brig about to sail. He had been concealed in the woods in the day time, sleeping aboard a wreek in the night, for seven days, but now will be

News from the South Pacific.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The operations of the past year show an increase in the number of its publications, its sales, and its receipts as donations, over any previous year.

and with the machinery and policy of a political party.

All these movements have done good—all are doing good—but all, we believe, are deficient. Fo William Lloyd Garrison and his friends will ever belong the merit of awakening the public mind to the guilt of slave helding, and the duty of emancipation. They proclaimed the law and the end—the way and means they did not indicate. The liberty party endeavored to be at once a political party and a moral influence—they were too impracticable for the one, too politic for the other. The free soil party is in danger of becoming more and more a mere party, intent on carrying the next election, and looling the high moral prestige. When it maintains this, it does not act so well as a party. Yet both these agencies are needed, and it would be an evil fictiner should be abandoned. I have no idea of opposing a single anti-slavery influence. Let every man try his plan, and have his way. Thank God for Garrison and for Horace Greely, for Wendell Phillips and for Horace Mann—for the 17,000 subscribers of the Tribuae, and the 100,000 purchasers of Uncle Tom. I believe in Gerrit Smith and in Fred. Douglas, in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery comeouters. But I do not believe in the attacks made on Horace Mann by Wendell Phillips, on Kossoth by Garrison, on the Era by the Tribuae, and on the Tribuae by the Era, on free soilers by Stophen Foster, or the clurches by Parker Pillsbury.

We want union among anti-slavery people of all colors and stripes. We want a basis of action which will unic in a practical action anti-slavery whigh and anti-slavery democrats, and yet leave them, as before, whigs and democrats. We want a way of acting on politics without making another political party—political action which shall not be party action. We wish to have an organization which will unic in a practical action which shall not be party action. We wish to give a practical direction to noral cflort, and a moral work to a practical direction to moral cflort, and a moral work to a practi party.
All these movements have done good-all are

in the number of its publications, lessages, and its receipts as donations, over any previous year.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year ending March 31, 1852, the Board have added to their catalogue 27 new books (two of which are in the German language), of which they have privated 67,750 copies; and 33 new tracts (one of which is in the French language), of which they have issued 115,020 copies. They have also minted 20,000 copies of the Family Almanas for 1852. The whole number of copies of new publications during the year, is 212,750. This is 73,000 copies more than the issues of the preceding year.

During the same period that have published new columns from attrecty per plates to the amount of 65,740 cordes of books and tracts, long 315,400 nore than the rear before. Total number of copies of the overall tracts pointlained during the year, \$13,400 nore than the rear before, from March, 1851, to Sec. 3 The pledge should be as follows:—
We, whose names are subscribed, agree not to
vote for nay person for an affice of trust under the
State or federal government, who does not, before
the election, publicly avoy himself in favor of the

bliowing measures:

1. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave law of 1.50.

2. Trial by jury to every person claimed at a fagility from slavery.

3. Prohibition of slavery in the per-line wa, and

No more slavery in the District of Common at A. No more slave States to be saint in it.

connection with slavery.

See 4 The League shall not nominate its non-candidates, but shall, before every election, publish the remes of these candidates, of either purry, who have publish agreed to not necording to its prin-See 5. There may be local lodges of the Longue

of Freedom, State lodger, and a general lodger last shall publish a newspaper, which shall be to every member who desires it, in return for his an-nual subscription. Lecturers may be appointed by the State lodges, and there small be debates, social nectings, public festivals, and whatever elso shall tend to bind together and increase the Lesgue.

tend to bind together and increase the League.

THE WAY IT WILL WORK.

It will place all the North on the side of freedom. Suppose that in a Congressional district, where parties are nearly balanced, 1,300 whigs and democrats should belong to the league. Both parties are then certain that to elect their candidate they must take one who agrees with the leaguers on these points. Somer or later they will all do so. So of Governor, so of State legislators, so finally of Precidens.

It will furnish a bond of union and cooperation to genuine anti slavery mon of all parties.

The pledge is a no voting pledge, and therefore detaches no man from his party. The whig is not asked to vote for the democrat, nor the democrat for a whig. He is only pledged to obstein from voting when his own party candidate is munificone. Thus the anti-slavery element is not taken out of the whig and democratic parties, but is made efficient to bring both right.

It will prevent political corruption among anti-slavery men.

menced, which shall not cease till slavery be roated out of the land.

May I ask of the friends of freedom to consider this pian, and to speak their minds concerning it.

[From Frederick Douglass Paper, June 17.]

The Democrats and their Flatform.

The democrats have nominated their Plesiaents, and fixed their platform. We have no doubt that General Pierce, of New Hampehice, and King, of Alabama, are well adapted to the platform, and to the taste of slavedom. There are a great number of what Mr. Greeiev very property calls "fossit issues" stated in the platform, which are thought of mow a days only as antiquarian relies, but as nothing of interest in those times. Such are matters in regard to a mational bank, internal improvements, state debts, &c. These are important, but they are not matters that enter unto the conceptions of parties now. The subject of slavery is the only subject about which partisans rally. The South has repeatedly declared that no other questions shall be regarded, and none other are regarded. And even slavery, as a party question, is narrowed down to very small limits. Mr. Webster declared that the "Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave haw," should be the only issue, and so it is. The democrats, not to be outdone by the whigs, reiterate the same tolicy. The only difference between them now is—the democrats choose to publish their platform as a matter of expediency, and the whigs say they are the fathers of the policy, and it will be needless to re-assert it.

We give the only portions of the democratic platform which have substance. All the rest are more matters of form, or, as Mr. Greeley says, "fossils."

That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferron in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of Ilberty, and the sayium of the oppersect of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles. It asserts the brotherhood of man, the sequal rights to citizenship and to the soil, as well as the important position, and covers all our

provisions of the constitution of the United States. Now absure, in the light of this resolution, are the three resolutions, which directly follow it.

That Congress has no power, under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union. and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

This is the old Baltimore platform of forty-eight, to which they add the two following. The measures referred to in it are its natural children, and it is not expected that they would disown or desert their offspring.—

Resolved. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress.—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved. That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Free soilers, by thousands, fled from the democratic party, we doubt not, for personal ends; but we cannot cherish so mean an opinion of human value and the constituti

falo in September, will take encouragement from this bold and infamous decleasion of the democrats consequent upon the Wester and Fillmore compromise.

[From the Boston Commonwealth, June 17:1]
Shall the Cause be Surrendered?
Shall all opposition to the slave gower cease?
Shall all the interests of freedom be abandoned?
Shall all the interests of freedom be abandoned?
Shall the men who have for many years past been bravely contending against the encreenments of slavery and the extension and perpetuation of an institution which is at once the direct caces and the deepest diagnace of our country, slink away, and give up the contest? These are the questions which now come home with irresistible force to the free soil party: How shall they be answered?

Another struggle has come on. One party has mot in convention, and tamely surrendered all to slavery—has bowed down in the most abject submission to Southern dominations, and adopted a platform and a candidate unequivocally pledged to the interest of the slaveholders. Nothing can be more full or explicit. The other party meet the precent week, and will undoubtedly take a similar, aye, if it were possible, a more degrading position; and then what?

Why, the people, the voters of the United States, will be called upon to sanction their proceedings by sustaining their nominations. Will they do so! Undoubtedly the great majority of the members of the two great parties into which the country is divided will do it. The leaders determine upon it, because they wish the honors and encoluments of which slavery has to dispense; and the people, the many, will blindly follow. But what will the free soilers do, those who carnestly and honestly detest slavery, and are resolved to do all in their power for its overthrow! Will they full into the ranks of either of these parties, and give their votes for candidates who they well know will wield the immense patronage of the national government in support of slavery! That is the question. Who can doubt the answer! No true-hearted man c

bly committed as the friend of freedom and the unflinching fee of despotism.

Barnburners may fall off, if they will. They once were with us, but we never reckened them as of us. Recreant men, who love the spoils of victory more than the rewards of well doing, may desert us; but the great mass of the rank and file of the party will ablieve, with strict and unwavering fidelity, to their principles, and vote for a man true to the interests of freedom, or some ut all. If there be any unprincipled men who fancy they can barter of the free soil vete of discanding they are mistaken. We are not that the property of the soil we have those stand deep contributions, and to those convictions mercenary pollulations may rest assured we shall be faithful.

All continuional opposition to slavery was

faithful.

All constitutional opposition to stavery" was the brief but convertiensive and patriotic principle amounced in the Burlato platform, and to that we are unalterably committed, not only by of sepected declarations, but by the warmest attachments of our hearts. We cannot therefore, vote for a man who will sustain the Fugitive Slave law. We cannot vote for a man who, we have no reasen to doubt, would give his influence in favor of dividing California, and making one-half of it a slave State, and would do anything and everything else the slave power might decire.
That we must do this, if we vote with either of

the great parties, is certain enough. Our course is therefore clear. We have no time to lose. Let therefore elear. We have no time to lose. Let us at once hold our State Convention, and after having soleranly announced our resolution to maintain an unsecuring warfare with slavery, and to oppose any and every party in alliance with it, let us at ones proceed to elect one hundred slelegates to the Cleveland Convention, including those already chosen. Let us show unmistakently our determination to place the free soil party of Marsachusetts where all may see that whatever traitors to humanity and freedom there may be elsewhere, we are steadfast and immoveable.

The committee contest will "try men's souls" as

It will furnish a bond of union and ex-operation to genome anti-slavery men of all parties.

The pledge is a no voting pledge, and therefore detaches no man from his party. The whig is not asked to vote for the democrat, nor the democration of a whig. He is only pledged to obstain from voting when his own party candidate is not taken out of the whig and democratic parties, but is made officient to bring both right.

It will prevent political corruption among antistavery men.

As the league will nominate no candidates, no ambitious office seekers will have any motive to make themselves prominent in its movement. Nor ean any charge of office-seeking be brought against its active members.

It will give a practical aim to moral effort.

The object to be accomplished is to got new signatures to the pledge, and new members to the isague. But in doing this, the whole subject of slavery and its evils, of freedom and humanity and justice, is opened up for moral and intellectual effort.

The above is a hasty sketch of the plan. Its details may have to be altered. But its main feature of a ne-voting pledge is the essential thing, and by slavery and its evils, of freedom and humanity and justice, is opened up for moral and intellectual effort.

The above is a hasty sketch of the plan. Its details may have to be altered. But its main feature of a no-veling piedge is the essential thing, and by no means of this a new inovement may be commenced, which shall not cease till slavery be roated out of the land.

May I ask of the friends of freedom to consider this plan, and to speak their minds concerning is.

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The democrats and their Flatform.

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The democrats have nominated their Presidents, and fixed their platform, we have no doubt that General Pierce, of New Hampshire, and king, of Alabama, are well adapted to the platform, and to the taste of slavedom. There are a great number of what Mr. Greeley very property emis "fossilissies" stated in the platform, which are thought of now a days only as antiquarian relies, but as pothing of interest in these times. Such are matters. tal conviction of the people on our side, and we ally believe that when our candidates are presented to the people they will receive a vote that shall surprise our opponents. The next electoral vote of this State will be given as no previous one ever was—it will be a true exponent of the sentiments of the people, for it will be given under the secret ballot. We believe the vote for freedom's candidates will be a large one. We know many persons connected with the whig and democratic parties who are utterly disgusted with the course their parties have taken, and who, though not ready to break off their political alliances, will cheerfully wote for freedom and free soil.

Let us then, like the old liberty party, remain inflexible. Let us have a noble State convention, and let us be fully represented at Cleveland on the 4th of Augustnext. Let us show the people of the Usited States that the free soil men of the old Bay State are worthy descendants of those who crossed the ocean in the Mayflower for the rights of conscience, and fought for freedom at Bunker Hill.

The General Agent of Emigration.

The General Agent of Emigration.

To the editor of the merals.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration.

New York, June 21, 1852

Sin—An article in your paper of Friday last, with regard to the Commissioners of Emigration, and my resignation as General Agent, requires a few words from me in reply:—First, Asto my having been the nomines of Archbishop Hughes, thave to state that I received the appointment of General Agent before he know that I was an applicant for the office; and, as to his being the head of any party in the Commission, I can truly say that he has never shown any interest in, or in any way endeavored to control any of its affairs. Second, Asto my resignation, it was made by me to avail myself of a favorable opportunity, which had offered, of again entering into mergantile pursuits.

W. A. BAYLEY.